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A historical Review of the proposed Genera of the Hydnaceae

By Howard J. Banker

The family of the Hydnaceae is distinguished from all other families of the Basidiomycetes by the fact of the hymenial surface being developed in the form of subulate or awl-shaped spines or teeth. This characteristic renders it comparatively easy to distinguish most members of the group. Yet there are species that grade insensibly into related families, so that it is impossible to draw hard and fast lines here as much as in any part of the plant world; thus through the genera *Sistotrema* and *Irpex* we may pass by a natural transition to the family Polyporaceae, or, choosing a different route, we may make the transition just as naturally through the genera *Phlebia* and *Merulius;* on the other hand we may pass with equal ease to the Thelephoraceae through *Grandinia* and *Thelephora*, while the transition to the Clavariaceae is not likely to prove any more difficult.

The earliest reference we have to a plant of the hydnaceous type appears to have been by Bauhin, in 1651, in his Historiae Plantarum Universalis, **3**: 828. As the reference is brief I quote it in full as a matter of curiosity, and as giving the historical origin of this group of plants:

"Fungus paene candidus prona parte erinaceus. Raro naturae miraculo parte prona pro membranulis innumeris veluti aculeis muricatus, erinaceum in memoriam revocat, unde ex argumento nomen imposuimus." It is entirely probable that the plant thus referred to was *Hydnum repandum*.

For the next century the group received little attention from botanists, and at the publication of the Species Plantarum in 1753 but four plants had become distinguished in botanical literature. During the past century and a half the group has grown to quite ample proportions, constituting the distinct family Hydnaceae and embracing more than 450 species as recognized in Saccardo's Sylloge Fungorum. From this material numerous genera have been proposed with more or less substantial claims to validity. It is the purpose of this paper to review these claims chiefly from a historical standpoint, believing it will serve to clear the air for a more critical study of generic relationships in this family. Before entering upon this discussion it will be proper to state the most important principles by which it is proposed to determine the historical status of a generic name.

This much vexed question is still in a very unsettled state, but it does not seem advisable to take up the space of this paper by a full discussion of the principles here adopted. In general they will be found to conform closely to those set forth by Professor L. M. Underwood in his paper "A Review of the Genera of Ferns proposed prior to 1832." *

1. Only generic names established in Linnaeus' Species Plantarum, 1753, or later are considered.†

2. No generic name is considered as established unless it is: (*a*) Associated with one or more previously described species which are referred to with sufficient directness as to be recognizable, or (*b*) Associated with some species which is described for the first time at the publication of the name itself. Generic names founded with no hint of a species with which the name can be permanently associated will not be considered as holding any priority rights against names capable of being anchored to definite species (*cf.* Underwood, *l. c.*).

3. Whenever a genus is established under a new generic name the name will be considered as permanently associated with the first-named species in the genus. This does not constitute such "first-named species," the *type* of the genus in any sense that involves the primary meaning of that term.‡ Nevertheless, the distinct designation of some other species as the "type" of his genus by the author will be considered a sufficient ground for an exception to the above rule.

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* Mem. Torrey Club, **6**: 250.

† This rule, laid down by the Rochester convention, compels us to ignore the older and more appropriate name *Erinaceus* for the leading genus of the family.

‡ This is the key to my modification of Underwood's rules. I have sought to avoid every expression that seemed to involve the idea of "type species," believing there is an ambiguity in the conception to which is to be attributed much of the controversy that rages about this term. Moreover it does not seem to me possible to determine the true biological type of any genus in the present state of our knowledge.

As this paper is not intended to be a criticism of nomenclature it is not necessary to present further rules or to discuss the details of this subject. Therefore, with these principles as a guide, we will examine the genera which have been proposed in this family.

1. HYDNUM L. Sp. Pl. 1178. 1753

The genus was founded on four species, namely *H. imbricatum*, *repandum*, *tomentosum*, and *Auriscalpium* in the order named. It is to be observed that all these species, the only members of the family known to Linnaeus, are stipitate forms. The form *Hydna* was first used. In Flora Lapponica, 368, 1737, Linnaeus published the genus *Hydna* with two species which, from the descriptions there given and from his own citations in Sp. Pl. **2**: 1178. 1753, are clearly *H. imbricatum* and *H. Auriscalpium* respectively. In Genera Plantarum, 327, also published in 1737, he publishes the genus *Hydna* without naming any species but cites "*Erinaceus* Dill." Now Dillenius, Catalogus Plantarum circa Gissam nascentium 188, *pl. 1.* 1719, figures and describes but one species which is evidently *H. repandum.* Linnaeus also clearly so understood it, for in Sp. Pl. **2**: 1178 under *H. repandum* he cites "Flora Suecica, 1098," and in the last-named reference he cites again "Dill. giss. 188." It may therefore be considered an open question whether we are to regard *H. imbricatum* or *H. repandum* as the species with which the generic name is to be permanently associated, that is, to constitute the so-called "type." The technical decision must turn upon the determination whether the "Flora Lapponica" or the "Genera Plantarum" both of which bear the date 1737, was published first. But this is a laborious quibbling over trifles. Linnaeus originated the genus himself, and it is evident from his lists that *H. imbricatum* ever stood foremost in his mind as the leading representative of his genus. In his Systema Naturae, 32. 1740, he changed the form of the name to *Hydnum.* Therefore the generic name *Hydnum* belongs permanently to *H. imbricatum* and becomes the proper name of the genus to which that species is referred.

2. SISTOTREMA Pers. Neues Mag. für die Bot. **1**: 108. 1794

The genus was founded on *S. confluens* Pers. (= *Hydnum sublamellosum* Bull.) and *S. cinereum* Pers.

3. HERICIUM Pers. Neues Mag. für die Bot. **1** : 109. 1794

This genus was established on *Hydnum coralloides* Schaef., a single species and is not *Hericium* of Fries, *q. v.*

4. ODONTIA Pers. Neues Mag. für die Bot. **1** : 110. 1794

This genus was established on *O. ferruginea* Pers. and *O. nivea* Pers. and is not the *Odontia* of Fries, *q. v.*

5. XYLODON S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. **1** : 649. 1821

This name was first given to a subgenus of *Sistotrema* by Persoon in Syn. Fung. 552. 1801. It included *Odontia quercina* Pers. and six other species. Gray made it a genus of his family of the Sistotremideae with the species *Sistotrema quercina* Pers. and *S. digitatum* Pers. It has since been treated, when recognized, as a genus of the Polyporaceae, where it presumably belongs. It has been included here only to make the historical discussion of the family complete.

6. DENTINUM S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. **1** : 650. 1821

The genus was founded on *Hydnum repandum* L. and *H. rufescens* Pers.

7. AURISCALPIUM S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. **1** : 650. 1821

The genus was based on *Hydnum Auriscalpium* L., a single species.

8. STECCHERINUM S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. **1** : 651. 1821

This genus was established on *Hydnum Daviesii* Sow. (= *H. ochraceum* Pers.*), *H. gelatinosum* Pers. and *S. quercinum* Gray (= *Hydnum erinaceus* Bull.). In his Key, on page 597, Gray uses the form *Stecherina* but, as he quotes Micheli for the source of the name, it is evident that the form used in the text is the correct one.

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* Gray quotes *Hydnum ochraceum* Pers. as a synonym. *H. Daviesii* was figured and named by Sowerby in Eng. Fungi, 15. 1797. The same species was described under the name of *H. ochraceum* by Persoon in Obs. Myc. **1** : 73. 1796, and he quotes as reference "Gmel. Syst. Nat. Linn. **2** : 1440." The copy of Gmelin in the Library of the New York Botanical Garden is dated 1796 and on page 1440 is given "*H. ochraceum* Pers." but without any reference, the preceding species, however, is given as "*H. mucidum* Persoon fung. ined." It is evident, therefore, that *H. ochraceum* Pers. was first published in Gmelin, Syst. Nat. Linn. **2** : 1440, at least as early as 1796, but Pritzel's Thesaurus gives 1791, as the date of Gmel. **2**. In this case, however, this difference in date is not important as even the later establishes Persoon's priority. It would be a matter of interest to know the ground of Pritzel's earlier date.

9. PHLEBIA Fr. Syst. Myc. **1**: 426. 1821

The genus was founded on *Merulius merismoides* Fr. with three other species.

10. RADULUM Fr. Syst. Orb. Veg. 81. 1825

This genus was established on *Hydnum pendulum* (= *Sistotrema pendulum* Alb. & Schw.) with three other species. That the species, simply named as *Hydnum pendulum* by Fries, in this instance is really *Sistotrema pendulum* of Albertini and Schweinitz is made unquestionably evident by a comparison of the text in Systema Orbis Vegetabilis, 81, with the text in the Conspectus Fungorum, 261. Fries himself always cites the Elenchus Fungorum, 149. 1828, as the place where he established the genus. But this must be regarded as a different genus having the same name, for, curiously enough, in the latter work, he describes a totally different species and evidently a new one under the name of *pendulum*. *Cf. Irpex* below.

The name *Radulum*, however, is untenable, being excluded by *Radula*, established as a genus of the Jungermaniaceae, by Dumortier in Comment. Bot. Obs. 112. 1822.[*] I propose, therefore, for the name of this genus **Tylodon**[†] based on **T. Friesii** (= *Radulum pendulum* Fries, Elenchus Fungorum, 149. 1828; not *Radulum pendulum* Fries, Syst. Orb. Veg. 81. 1825.)

11. IRPEX Fr. Elench. Fung. 142. 1828

This genus was first published by Fries in Syst. Orb. Veg. 81. 1825; but without naming any species. In the Elenchus, 142, ten species are mentioned under *Irpex*, *I. pendulus* standing first. This species is clearly our old friend of the *Radulum* discussion, *Sistotrema pendulum* Alb. & Schw., as may be seen by a comparison of Elench. Fung. 142, with Syst. Myc. **1**: 413. A more curious confusing of names it would seem could hardly be found in the work of a great systematist.

The genus stands on the border line between the Hydnaceae and the Polyporaceae and is thrown now to the one side and now to the other by the varying judgment of mycologists.

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[*] *Cf.* M. A. Howe, Hepaticae and Anthocerotes of California, Mem. Torrey Club, **7**: 157, note.

[†] From *τύλη*, a knot or callus, and *ὀδούς*.

12. HERICIUM Fr. Syst. Orb. Veg. 88. 1825

The name was published in the above work without any species being given, but a reference is made to Syst. Myc. **1** : 409. 1821, "Hydna Gomphi." In the latter work, under the section Gomphi, four species are described : *Hydnum Caput-medusae*, *H. hystrix*, *H. echinus* and *H. ramularia ;* we must therefore regard these as representing *Hericium* Fr. That the genus, moreover, is distinct from *Hericium* Pers. is positively established by Fries' own comment in Syst. Orb. Veg. 88. "Cum *Hericio* Pers., cujus typus *H. coralloides* * * * non commutandum." In Hym. Eur. 617. 1874, Fries retains only two of the original species, *H. hystrix* and *H. echinus*, while a wholly new species stands at the head of the list, *H. Notarisii.* Although the name is untenable, it does not seem wise to propose a new one until the validity of the species composing it is more thoroughly established.

13. ODONTIA Fr. Epicrisis, 528. 1836–8

Fries based this genus on five species of which *Hydnum barba-Jovis* Bull. stands first, but of one of the following species, *O. fimbriata*, he says "typus generis." Fries first published the name in Obs. Myc. 149. 1815, as a subgenus of *Hydnum* with three species; *Hydnum pinastri* Fr. standing first and *fimbriata* not being mentioned.

Fries' name of *Odontia*, however, is preoccupied by *Odontia* Pers., which evidently stands for a very different group. I, therefore, propose the name **Etheirodon** [*] based on **E. fimbriatum** (= *Odontia fimbriata* Fries, Epicrisis, 528).

The Friesian groups of *Hericium* and *Odontia* are the ones commonly known by these names and not the older genera of Persoon. The discussion of the above four genera well illustrates the loose methods of nomenclature formerly in vogue.

14. GRANDINIA Fr. Epicrisis, 527. 1836–8

This genus was established on *G. polycocca* Fr. with six other species.

15. KNEIFFIA Fr. Epicrisis, 529. 1836–8

This was established on *Thelephora setigera* Fr. (= *Th. aspera* Pers.).[†] The name is untenable, having been used by Spach in

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[*] From ἔθειρα, a tuft of hair, and ὀδούς, tooth.

[†] Bull. Torrey Club, **25** : 631. 1898.

Hist. Nat. Veg. **4**: 373. 1835, for a genus of the Epilobiaceae. For this reason Underwood proposed the name *Kneiffiella* in Bull. Torrey Club, **24**: 205. 1897. The next year P. Hennings independently proposed precisely the same name, Die nat. Pflanzenf. **1**^{1**}: 139. 1898. But this name was found to be untenable, having been used by Karsten for another genus of the Hydnaceae, Krit. Ofv. Finlands Basids. 371. 1889. Underwood then proposed the name *Pycnodon*, Bull. Torrey Club, **25**: 631. D. 1898. But this name had been anticipated four months previously by Saccardo, who had published the name *Neokneiffia* in his Tab. Com. Gen. Fung. 11 Aug. 1898. Nunc requiescat in pace!

16. MUCRONIA Fr. Summa Veg. Scand. 329. 1849

The genus was based on *Hydnum calvum* Alb. & Schw., a single species. The name was found to be preoccupied by Bentham for a genus of the Polygonaceae, Trans. Linn. Soc. **17**: 419. 1837. Fries himself, therefore, changed the name to *Mucronella*, Hym. Eur. 629. 1874.

17. GRAMMOTHELE Berk. & Curtis, Jour. Linn. Soc. 10: 327. 1869

The genus was established on *G. lineata* with three other species.

18. MUCRONELLA Fr. Hym. Eur. 629. 1874

This name was proposed as a substitute for *Mucronia* (*q. v.*) and is, therefore, based on *Hydnum calvum* Alb. & Schw.

19. SARCODON Quel. Clavis Hym. 195. 1878

This genus was established on *Hydnum imbricatum* L. with eighteen other species. The name is clearly a direct synonym of *Hydnum* L.

20. CALODON Quel. Clavis Hym. 196. 1878

Quelet established this genus on *Hydnum suaveolens* Scop. with twenty-one other species.

21. DRYODON Quel. Clavis Hym. 198. 1878

The genus was founded on *Hydnum umbellatum* March. with seven other species including *Hydnum coralloides* Schaef. on which Persoon had based his genus *Hericium*. *Dryodon* Quel. must, therefore, be considered a synonym of *Hericium* Pers.

22. PLEURODON Quel. Clavis Hym. 198. 1878

The genus was established on *Hydnum occidentale* Paul. with seventeen other species.

23. HYDNUM Quel. Clavis Hym. 200. 1878

Quelet published this name with thirty-one species, all resupinate in form, not one of which we have any reason to suppose was known to Linnaeus. No law of nomenclature would seem to justify one in regarding such a group as *Hydnum* L.* *Hydnum* Quel. must be considered as a distinct idea from *Hydnum* L. and the name, therefore, preoccupied by Linnaeus.

In a later work, the Enchiridion Fungorum, 1886, Quelet has wholly ignored any such genus as *Hydnum;* the species of his own genus of that name being referred almost bodily to the genus *Odontia* Pers., and the name of the family itself being changed from Hydnaceae to Erinaceae.

24. AURISCALPIUM Karst. Medd. Soc. Faun. et Fl. Fenn. 5: 27. 1879

This name was published with *A. vulgare* (= *Hydnum Auriscalpium* L.) and two other species. It is a direct synonym of *Auriscalpium* Gray, *q. v.*

25. HYDNELLUM Karst. Medd. Soc. Faun. et Fl. Fenn. 5: 27. 1879

This genus was founded on *Hydnum suaveolens* Scop. with eighteen other species. The name is a synonym of *Calodon* Quel. *q. v.*

26. GLOIODON Karst. Medd. Soc. Faun. et. Fl. Fenn. 5: 28. 1879

The genus was established on *Hydnum strigosum* Sw. with two other species.

27. FRIESITES Karst. Medd. Soc. Faun. et Fl. Fenn. 5: 27. 1879

The genus was established on *Hydnum coralloides* Scop. (= *H. coralloides* Schaef.) and *H. caput-ursi* Fr., so the name is a synonym of *Hericium* Pers.

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* Karsten has performed the same sort of nomenclatural gymnastics by publishing the genus *Hydnum* with five resupinate species and then added the star feature of quoting the name of the genus as "*Hydnum* Linn." ! *Cf. Hydnum* page 438.

28. CREOLOPHUS Karst. Medd. Soc. Faun. et Fl. Fenn. **5**: 27. 1879

This genus was based on *Hydnum corrugatum* Fr. and three other species.

29. CALDESIELLA Sacc. Michelia, **1** : 7. 1879

This genus was established on *C. Italica*, a single species, and placed in the Gasteromyceteae. Saccardo transferred it afterward to the Hydnaceae in Sylloge Fungorum, **6**: 477 and conveys an impression of uncertainty as to its true status in his account.

30. ACIA Karst. Medd. Soc. Faun. et Fl. Fenn. **5** : 28. 1879

The genus was founded on *Hydnum fusco-atrum* Fr. with thirty other species. The name is untenable, as it is preoccupied for a genus of the Rosaceae, by Schreber, Gen. Plant. **2**: 458. 1791.

31. LOPHARIA Kalch. & MacOwan, Grevillea, **10**: 58. 1881

The genus was published with *L. lirillosa*, a single species.

32. TYRODON Karst. Rev. Myc. **3**: 19. 1881

The genus was founded on *Hydnum repandum* L. and *H. rufescens* Pers. and is, therefore, a direct synonym of *Dentinum* Gray. Karsten evidently has had no knowledge of Gray's work which has been sadly neglected even by Gray's own countrymen.

33. PHELLODON Karst. Rev. Myc. **3**: 19. 1881

This genus was established on *Hydnum nigrum* Fr. with two other species.

34. CLIMACODON Karst. Rev. Myc. **3**: 20. 1881

The genus was established on *Hydnum septentrionale* Fr., a single species.

35. LEPTODON Quel. Ench. Fung. 191. 1886

The genus was based on *Hydnum occidentale* Paul. with eight other species. In accordance with the rules laid down, this name must be regarded as a synonym of the author's own genus *Pleurodon*. We have less compunction in the rigid application of our rule in this case, since there is no evidence that Quelet was governed by any rules whatever in his own work.

36. ODONTINIA Pat. Hym. D'Eur. 147. 1887

The genus was established on *Hydnum denticulatum* Pers. with four other species.

37. PHAEODON Schroet. Krypt. Flora Schlies. **3**: 458. 1888

The genus was established on *Hydnum tomentosum* * Schrad. with eight other species. *H. tomentosum* Schrad. is the same as *Odontia ferruginea* Pers., and hence *Phaeodon* Schroet. must be treated as a synonym of *Odontia* Pers.

38. GRANDINIA Schroet. Krypt. Fl. Schles. **3**: 450. 1888

This genus was based on *Odontia crustosa* Pers. with *G. alutacea;* it is to be regarded as equivalent to *Grandinia* Fr.; otherwise the name is untenable.

39. KNEIFFIELLA Karst. Finlands Basids. 371. 1889

The genus was established on *Hydnum barba-Jovis* Bull., a single species.

40. SCLERODON Karst. Finlands Basids. 360. 1889

The genus was established on *Hydnum strigosum* Sw., a single species. Karsten quotes *Gloiodon* in the above reference as a synonym of *Sclerodon.* But the rules of priority compel us to regard *Sclerodon* as a direct synonym of *Gloiodon.*†

41. AMAURODON Schroet. Krypt. Fl. Schles. **3**: 461. 1889

This genus was founded on *Sistotrema viride* Alb. & Schw. a single species.

42. THWAITESIELLA Massee, Grevillea, **21** : 2. 1892

The genus was based on *T. mirabilis* (= *Radulum mirabile* B. & Br. Jour. Linn. Soc. **14**: 61. 1875). A single species. Patouillard has demonstrated that the genus is identical with *Lopharia* Kalch. & MacOwan and should be regarded as a synonym of the latter.‡

43. ASTERODON Pat. Bull. Soc. Myc. **10** : 129. 1894

The genus was established on *A. ferruginosum,* a single species.

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* This name is untenable, having been used by Linnaeus for a stipitate species in Sp. Pl. **2** : 1178. 1753.

† This is a case that would seem to justify a method of residues in the determination of "types." But it seems to us a very exceptional case.

‡ Bull. Soc. Myc. France **11** : 13. 1895.

44. GRANDINIELLA Karst. Hedwigia, **34**: 8. 1895

The genus was founded on one species, *G. livescens.*

45. HYDNELLUM Karst. Hedwigia, **35**: 173. 1896

The genus was founded on *Kneiffia subtilis* Karst., a single species. The name is untenable, having been used by Karsten himself as the name of a mesopous genus in this same family, a synonym of *Calodon* Quel.

46. HYDNOCHAETE Bres. Hedwigia, **35**: 287. 1896

This genus was established on one species, *H. badia.*

47. HYDNOCHAETE Peck, Reg. Rep. **50**: 113. 1897

The genus was established on *H. setigera,* a single species. The name is preoccupied by Bresadola as above.

48. KNEIFFIELLA Underw. Bull. Torrey Club, **24**: 205. 1897

49. KNEIFFIELLA Henn. Die nat. Pflanzenf. **1**^{1**}: 139. 1898

50. NEOKNEIFFIA Sacc. Tab. Com. Gen. Fung. 11. 1898

51. PYCNODON Underw. Bull. Torrey Club, **25**: 631. 1898

The above four names were successively proposed as substitutes for *Kneiffia* Fr. *q. v.* *Neokneiffia* prevails.

52. HYDNOCHAETELLA Sacc. Tab. Com. Gen. Fung. 11. 1898

This name was proposed as a substitute for *Hydnochaete* Peck and is therefore based on *H. setigera* Peck.

53. ECHINODONTIUM Ellis & Everh. Bull. Torrey Club, **27**: 49. 1900

This genus was established on the single species, *Fomes tinctorius* E. & E.

SUMMARY

To sum up then, we have the following names for the genera of the Hydnaceae with their synonyms. It is probable that several of these will be reduced to synonymy when a proper arrangement of the groups is obtained.

Names free to be used are in full face; synonyms in Roman; the species with which the generic name is to be permanently associated follows the date in Italics.

Acia Karst. 1879, name preoccupied.

Amaurodon Schroet. 1889. *Sistotrema viride* Alb. & Schw.

Asterodon Pat. 1894. *A. ferruginosum* Pat.

Auriscalpium S. F. Gray, 1821. *Hydnum Auriscalpium* L.

Auriscalpium Karst. 1879. *A. vulgare* Karst. = *Hydnum Auriscalpium* L.

Caldesiella Sacc. 1879. *C. italica* Sacc.

Calodon Quel. 1878. *Hydnum suaveolens* Scop.

Hydnellum Karst. 1879. *Hydnum suaveolens* Scop.

Climacodon Karst. 1881. *Hydnum septentrionale* Fr.

Creolophus Karst. 1879. *Hydnum corrugatum* Fr.

Dentinum S. F. Gray, 1821. *Hydnum repandum* L.

Tyrodon Karst. 1881. *Hydnum repandum* L.

Dryodon Quel. 1878 = Hericium.

Echinodontium Ell. & Ev. 1900. *Fomes tinctorius* Ell. & Ev.

Etheirodon gen. nov. *Odontia fimbriata* Fr.

Odontia Fr. 1836–8. *O. fimbriata.*

Friesites Karst. 1879 = Hericium.

Gloiodon Karst. 1879. *Hydnum strigosum* Sw.

Sclerodon Karst. 1889. *Hydnum strigosum* Sw.

Grammothele Berk. and Curt. 1869. *G. lineata.*

Grandinia Fr. 1836–8. *G. polycocca.*

Grandiniella Karst. 1895. *Gr. livescens.*

Hericium Pers. 1794. *Hydnum coralloides* Schaef.

Dryodon Quel. 1878. *Hydnum umbellatum* March.

Friesites Karst. 1879. *Hydnum coralloides* Schaef.

Hericium Fr. 1825; name untenable.*

Hydnellum Karst. 1879 = Calodon.

Hydnellum Karst. 1896; name preoccupied.

Hydnochaete Bres. 1896. *H. badia.*

Hydnochaete Peck, 1897 = Hydnochaetella.

Hydnochaetella Sacc. 1898. *Hydnochaete setigera* Peck.

Hydnochaete Peck, 1897. *H. setigera.*

Hydnum L. 1753. *H. imbricatum.*

Sarcodon Quel. 1878. *Hydnum imbricatum* L.

Hydnum Quel. 1878; name preoccupied.

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* The species are doubtful and do not warrant a substitution.

Irpex Fr. 1828. *Sistotrema pendulum* Alb. & Schw.
  Radulum Fr. 1825. *Sistotrema pendulum* Alb. & Schw.
Kneiffia Fr. 1836–8 = Neokneiffia.
Kneiffiella Karst. 1889. *Hydnum barba-Jovis* Bull.
Kneiffiella Underw. 1897 = Neokneiffia.
Kneiffiella Henn. 1898 = Neokneiffia.
Leptodon Quel. 1886 = Pleurodon.
Lopharia Kalch. & MacOwan 1881. *L. lirillosa.*
  Thwaitesiella Massee 1892. *Radulum mirabilis* B. & Br.
Mucronella Fr. 1874. *Hydnum calvum* Alb. & Schw.
  Mucronia Fr. 1849. *Hydnum calvum* Alb. & Schw.
Neokneiffia Sacc. 1898. *Thelephora aspera* Pers.
  Kneiffia Fr. 1836–38. *Thelephora aspera* Pers.
  Kneiffiella Underw. 1897. *Thelephora aspera* Pers.
  Kneiffiella Henn. 1898. *Thelephora aspera* Pers.
  Pycnodon Underw. 1898. *Thelephora aspera* Pers.
Odontia Pers. 1794. *O. ferruginea.*
  Phaeodon Schroet. 1888. *Odontia ferruginea* Pers.
Odontia Fr. 1836–8; name preoccupied.
Odontinia Pat. 1887. *Hydnum denticulatum* Pers.
Phaeodon Schroet. 1888 = Odontia Pers.
Phellodon Karst. 1881. *Hydnum nigrum* Fr.
Phlebia Fr. 1821. *Merulius merismoides* Fr.
Pleurodon Quel. 1878. *Hydnum occidentale* Paul.
  Leptodon Quel. 1886. *Hydnum occidentale* Paul.
Pycnodon Underw. 1898 = Neokneiffia.
Radulum Fr. 1825 = Tylodon.
Sarcodon Quel. 1878 = Hydnum.
Sistotrema Pers. 1794. *Hydnum sublamellosum* Bull.
Sclerodon Karst. 1889 = Gloiodon.
Steccherinum S. F. Gray, 1821. *Hydnum ochraceum* Pers.
Thwaitesiella Mass., 1892 = Lopharia.
Tylodon gen. nov. *T. Friesii.*
  Radulum Fr. 1830. *R. pendulum* (*cf.* page 440).
Tyrodon Karst. 1881 = Dentinum.
Xylodon S. F. Gray, 1821. *Sistotrema quercina* Pers.

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